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Sir John A. Macdonald and Montague Bernard. The United States Commission consisted of Hamilton Fish, Robert C. Schenck, Samuel Nelson, Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar and George H. Williams. This was a very distinguished body of statesmen on both sides, and never were eminent statesmen engaged in a nobler task. The British promoters of the memorial have suggested the idea that some citizens of our country may wish, by reason of their interest in the cause for which Lord Ripon worked, to be associated with the English Memorial Committee, and thereby to "weave another thread of kindly feeling into the cord which is drawing the two peoples more closely together." This is an admirable suggestion, and we hope that some of the friends of peace in this country may express their sympathy and appreciation in a practical way. We are assured that Ambassador Bryce will gladly forward to the English Committee any gifts for the memorial that may be made on this side the water.

**Bureau of  
the American  
Republics.**

The ceremony of dedicating the fine new marble palace of the Bureau of American Republics at Washington, on April 26, was a most impressive one. President Taft, Andrew Carnegie, Secretary Knox, Senator Elihu Root and the Mexican Ambassador, Señor de la Barra, who represented the Latin American republics, all indulged in prophecies of peace among the twenty-one American republics before the distinguished company present, and all the speakers pledged themselves to strive to have peaceful relations always maintained in this hemisphere. President Taft, in an address of the most wise and tactful kind, said that he considered it a great honor to our country that this palace is located on our soil. This nation, he said, as the older sister in the family of American states, wished all the other members of the family to know that we believe in absolute equality among the American republics. This was a very timely utterance, and our country must insist hereafter that this principle be always strictly adhered to. The work of the Bureau, the President said, was doing much to prevent quarreling between any of the states in the future. In the evening a reception was given, at which President Taft and Andrew Carnegie were at the head of the receiving party. The ceremonies were attended by special and diplomatic representatives of the various nations forming the union. Mr. Carnegie, whose generous gift of three-quarters of a million dollars had made the magnificent palace possible, had reason to feel very happy to see the Union of American Republics housed in a fitting temple, which will henceforth make the work of the Bureau of the Union much easier and in every way more fruitful than it has heretofore been. We extend our warmest felicitations

to Hon. John Barrett, the director of the Bureau, whose ability and tireless energy have been such potent factors in the work of developing the Union of the American Republics and in giving it a suitable and worthy home.

**The Buffalo  
Peace Society.**

The Peace and Arbitration Society of Buffalo, N.Y., has recently been very active. It held a meeting on Saturday evening, April 23, at which Prof. J. N. Larned presented an able paper on the "Peace Teachings of History," and Frank F. Williams of the Buffalo Bar a paper on "The Practicability of Disarmament." Professor Larned urged that by teaching the rising generation that "war is a nation's crime, they will abhor it, instead of surrounding it with a glamour of the rhythmic tramp of feet and the bugle's blare." Mr. Williams estimated that Buffalo's share in helping to maintain the army and the navy and their accessories the past year was over \$1,000,000, and that within eight years the Queen City had contributed more than \$6,000,000 for this purpose. In the direction of armaments the future looked ominous, but he nevertheless believed that it was bright because of what was being done in the direction of arbitration and the judicial settlement of international disputes. The Society recently aided in establishing in Buffalo a Branch of the National German-American Peace Society. The most important work which it now has on hand is that of inaugurating the work of the American School Peace League in the schools of the city. Mrs. Andrews, the secretary of the League, is to visit the city, and the entire force of teachers, twelve hundred in number, will be called together to hear her. She will also give addresses at the various high schools. The City Superintendent of Schools is a member of the executive committee of the Society and is enlisted heart and soul in the peace cause. The Society is also working for the general observance of May 18 in the city schools, and the previous Sunday by the clergy of the city.

### News from the Field.

The Michigan State Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest, held under the auspices of the Intercollegiate Peace Association (George Fulk, Cerro Gordo, Ill., secretary), was held at Albion College, on March 25. The institutions participating were the University of Michigan, Michigan Agricultural College, Michigan State Normal College, Albion, Hillsdale and Olivet Colleges. First honor was won by George C. Converse of Hillsdale College, whose subject was "The Evolution of a Higher Patriotism." Second honor went to Claude C. Ritye of Olivet College, who spoke on "The Price of Peace." Prizes of seventy-five and fifty dollars were awarded. The winner will represent the State of Michigan in the interstate contest to be held at the University of Michigan, May 12.

A committee is being formed by the French Interparliamentary Group, on which a number of Americans are asked to serve, to present to Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, in connection with his reception of the Nobel Prize, a medal showing the appreciation of his great services to the cause of arbitration and peace on the part of his many friends.

### Brevities.

. . . The International Congress of Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Associations, which will meet for the fourth time this summer in London (June 21 to 23), is developing into an instrument of extraordinary utility in promoting international good understanding and confidence. Commerce has just begun to realize that the abolition of war lies easily in its hands. A strong effort will be made to bring the fifth congress (1912) to Boston.

. . . The National Woman Suffrage Association at its annual convention in Washington, D. C., in April, sent to the chairman of the Naval Committee of the Senate a resolution deploring the expenditure of seventy per cent. of the national revenues for past wars and preparation for future war, and urging the Senate to vote against further increase of our already adequate navy.

. . . The Board of Trade of Providence, R. I., has adopted a resolution recommending the extension of the International Prize Court to a jurisdiction embracing the functions of a court of arbitral justice. The Board thinks that the course proposed to this end by the President and the Secretary of State is simple, practical and effective, giving the needed scope to a court already organized.

. . . The following resolution was passed at the meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association at Indianapolis, March, 1910:

"Resolved, That May 18, the anniversary of the opening of the first Hague Peace Conference, be observed in the schools by setting aside a portion of the day for appropriate exercises in recognition of the endeavor of the nations to establish a higher moral ideal in international relations."

. . . The North Carolina State Sunday School Association last month adopted the following resolution in support of Miss Eckstein's World-Petition to the third Hague Conference, and have forwarded it to the World's Sunday School Convention to be held in Washington, D. C., May 19 to 24:

"Whereas, the North Carolina State Sunday School Association, in convention assembled in the city of Wilson, April 5 to 7, 1910, unanimously endorsed the World Peace Petition to the third Hague Conference; and

"Whereas, your convention represents every section of the habitable earth; therefore

"Resolved, that this, the aforesaid convention of North Carolina, does hereby most earnestly and respectfully pray and petition your great convention also to endorse the said Peace Petition, a copy of which accompanies this resolution."

. . . Ecuador has appointed three commissioners to come to Washington, in regard to her boundary dispute with Peru, to open negotiations with commissioners from the latter country. There is also a troublesome boundary dispute on between Chile and Peru. Might not our State Department very wisely take steps to have a general boundary commission appointed, composed of a representative from each of the American republics, to determine, once for all, all the unsettled boundaries in this hemisphere? It could easily be done.

. . . On the proposition of Hon. Richard Bartholdt, Congress has voted an appropriation of \$2,500 toward the support of the Interparliamentary Bureau at Brussels. Mr. Bartholdt has also introduced into Congress a resolution asking for the appointment by the President of a commission to lay before the other governments of the world the desirability of completing with as little delay as possible the International Court of Justice, and of entering into a general agreement for an arrest of the present competitive arming.

### The Eighty-Second Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the American Peace Society.

Presented at the Annual Meeting, held at Hartford, Conn., May 11, 1910.

*Mr. President and Members of the American Peace Society:*

The Board of Directors herewith respectfully submits the eighty-second annual report of the work of the Society, together with a general account of the progress of the peace movement during the year.

#### MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

Our Board has held regular meetings every two months during the year, and special meetings practically all of the remaining months, owing to a large number of special subjects which needed consideration. The Executive Committee has likewise held an occasional meeting for the consideration of financial matters. The meetings of the Board have been unusually well attended, and the discussions have covered many phases of the peace movement. The problem of enlarging the work and influence of the Society in accordance with the demands of the times has been carefully considered, but has not been found easy of solution, owing chiefly to the lack of means with which the Board is always confronted.

#### MEMBERSHIP.

The membership of the Society has now reached over two thousand eight hundred, and is steadily increasing, in spite of the fact that many persons in recent months, on account of financial circumstances, have felt compelled to drop their subscriptions.

#### FINANCES.

The great extension of our work through the Field Secretaryship, the Pacific Coast Agency, the increase in the number of Branch and Auxiliary Societies, the enlargement in the number and in the distribution of our publications, have caused our expenses to grow rapidly. The total expenditures for the year have been \$17,130.41. The general receipts have exceeded the expenditures by \$30.57. No legacies have been received during the year, though we have recently had notice of a bequest of \$1,000, which will probably soon be paid. The growth of the peace movement and the consequent enlargement of our work have made increased resources immediately necessary if the labors and influence of the Society are not to be much hampered. The attention of members of the Society everywhere is called to the present need in this direction. In order adequately to meet the increased demands made upon us, the Society ought now to have at its disposal not less than \$50,000 a year, and could well use much more than that sum. We ought to